Kennedy

Seventh precinct, No. 79 East Broadway, Captain

Righth precinct, No. 114 Wooster street, Captain

Williams. Eleventh precinct, No. 285 Second street, Captain Murphy.

Thirteenth precinct, No. 224 Delancey street, Captain Hedden.

Fourteenth precinct, No. 53 Spring street, Cap Eighteenth precinct, No. 302 avenue A, Captain

Nineteenth precinct, Second avenue, corner of

Sixty-third street, Captain Gunner. Twentieth precinct, No. 511 West Twenty-ninth street, Captain McElwain.

Twenty-first precinct, No. 218 East Thirty-fourth street, Captain Allaire.

Twenty-second precinct, Tenth avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets, Captain Kil-

Twenty-ninth precinct, Thirty-first street, near Seventh avenue, Captain McCullogh.

Otner Soup Rouses.

Juvenile Guardians' Society downtown relief, No. 14 Dev street.

Mr. Orcutt's soup kitchen, No. 17 East Seventh street, near Third avenue.

Howard Relief Association soup houses, old

police station, Leonard street, and No. 51 Thompson street.

Industrial School for Women, No. 47 East Tenth street, near Broadway, gives meals and furnishes beef tea for the sick. Fitteenth Ward citizens' soup house, No. 219

Mercer street. Twenty-first Ward Reform Club's relief house, No.

232 East Thirty-third street. Bread and beef house, No. 306 West Fifty-second

street, near Eighth avenue.

Sparta Club soup kitchen, opposite the Court House, Fifty-seventh street, near Third avenue. Twelfth Ward citizens' soup house, Harlem Market, 125th street.

Manhattan tille, 130th street, near Broadway.

Scenes at the Deimonico Soup Houses-The bill of fare yesterday at the soup kitchens of Mr. Delmonico consisted of a splendid beef and pea soup, and to each person who took soup there as given also half a loat of bread, made of the whitest flour in the market. The peas, with the large masses of tender beef, made one of the most excellent soups that has yet been offered to the poor. Captain Murphy, of the Eleventh precinct, reports that soup was furnished to 1,600 persons resterday at the soup kitchen in Second street. Captain Henry Hedden, of the Thirteenth preminet, whose soup kitchen is in Detancey greet reports that soup has been furnished to 1,200 people, and also that he has received the following donations:-F. Germann & Son, No. 65 Suftolk street, 100 loaves of bread; Henry Walter, No. 191 Delancey street, flity loaves of bread; Caspar Kremkle, No. 198 Broome street, 100 loaves of bread. In this precinct an engineer of the neighboring marble works applied, by his wife, for soup, and after it was discovered that he was receiving \$18 a week she was ignominiously expelied from the soup kitchen, A Mr. Frederick Stone, of No. 111 Mulberry street, has donated to the soup kitchen at No. 110 Centre street, in charge of Captain Kennedy, fifty loaves of bread. All over the city there is a splendid manifestation of charity toward the poor, and of bread. All over the city there is a splendid mannestation of charity toward the poor, and every day it seems to be on the increase. Captain Murphy, in the Eleventh precinct, has over \$400 to dispose of in his ward, and there is a demand for all that may be received. All the police captains, many of whom have been very dilatory until a late day, have at last been stirred up to do their work in a systematic manner, and it is now being one successfully by every one. The soup kitchens have now been established twenty days. During that time chef Ranhoffer has distributed about 47,000 gallons of the best soup, and over 185,000 destitute people, principally consisting of women and children, have been releved. It is calculated that about 11,000 loaves of bread have been distributed, and alone in the Sixth ward, under the administration of Frank Caddell, there are 250 loaves of bread a day given out to those who take soup. It is almost impossible to leed the number of poor who apply, yet the system is so well pericoted that none who apply can go away empty handed. It now needs but a little more exertion from the police in every ward by instructions to the patrolinen to inform the poor of the relief that is waiting for them, and the entire poor population of the city will be relieved at once. In the uptown wards the system is not yet as perfect as it is in the lower wards, but every day it is improving. The loaders and bummers and dock rats no longer receive relief, and are turned away without hesitation.

The extent of relief to the outdoor poor existing in this city mainly through the establishment of soup house's is now believed to be amply sufficient, not indeed more than sufficient, to supply the need that is Nit by the destitute. Many of the regularly organized charitable institutions have adopted the idea which has been found to work so admirably.

TER JUVENILE GUARDIAN SCOLETY SOUP HOUSE. The Juvenile Guardian Society somp house, at No. 14 Dey street, is now in full and successful opera-It is situated on the second floor of a building 25x100, and offers ample accommodation for the work done. The kitchen portion of the establishment is situated in the rear of the large room, and occupies but a small space. Running the entire length of one wall and against it is a table upon which the poor feed. Upon entering they are given a large slice of bread and are then furnished with one plate of soup each. On the other side of the room is a counter over which poor families are furnished with various vegetables, such as potatoes, carrots and turnips, as they may need them to cook at home. These are mainly the result of voluntary contributions. When first the establishment was ppened the rush of men was so great that all the lacilities of the soup house were exhausted by them. It was found necessary, therefore, to be more discriminating with those who came for help, so as to be able to relieve many worthy families who applied to take soup home in kettles. These now form the majority of those who are refleved, and a system of visitation has been organized, so as to verify the needs and the honesty of the applicants for help. Tickets are furnished to these, and they obtain the soup on presentation of the tickets to the Superintendent. The latter reports that very few cases of -imposition have been discovered; but that, on the other hand, an enormous amount of the direst misery has come to light-people who have pawned their all, and absolutely are without cooking utensils pr stoves to cook their food, even if they and it. The hours when soup is furnished are between eleven and four in the day. About 100 persons a day are given soup, the majority of whom take it home. As many as 1,200 have been fed in a day. Many of those who apply are reble persons, who find it impossible to obtain employment, mainly belonging to trades, such as carpenters, masons, bricklayers, &c. A portion of

KIND HEARTS.

by charitable persons, but the greater part of the necessary articles comes from the society itself. The nowand relative society itself. The nowand relative society itself. This association, aiready well known for its good one, has somewhat changed the character of its work. The building in Leonard street, where the system was first put in lorce, is now almost exclusively used for lodging and the meals are furnished at No. 51 Thompson street. For some time meals were given in both places; but it was found that many of the disreputable class took meals at each place, so that given, however, in listened to dissect the street establishment to a few of flood has been comedia are given, however, in listened to enter the system when the street establishment to a few of the more respectable when it is thought fit to save the public the spectacle of their minery. At present some to have and a few women, while the Thompson street house durinshes meals to 1,500 persons daily. These consist of the sum of the control of the control of the next morning. Among those who have applied for lodging and food have been an extended to stay that they ammange to allow the control of the next morning. Among those who have applied for lodging and food have been an extended to stay that they ammange to allow the sum of th

the state of the state of the control of the control ones paid. Since the society opened its two pieces 70,200 meals have been turnished, 21,522 persons have been to be so the state of all this good one has only been turnished with cothing. It seems surprising that the entire cost of all this good one has only been surprised with city of the state of all this good one has only been surprised visits of the states, boilers, turnaces, &c.

The work of this association has only been commenced of late, but a vast amount of good has been done in a short time. The soup house is located at No. 219 Mercer street, and is under the direct charge of a body of citizens who take an microlar work of the control of the charge of a body of citizens who take an microlar work of the control of the charge of a body of citizens who take an microlar work of the control of the charge of a body of citizens who take an microlar work of the control of the charge of a body of citizens who take an microlar work of the control of the ward. Of late, the manager reports, the attendance of meant, principally for the residents of the ward. Of late, the manager reports, the attendance of men, who are manily of a decent class, has been found to diminish, while the needs of tamilies have been on the increase. From what has been seen in this way the amount of suffering in the ward has been found to be much greater than was supposed. Bread and coffee or tea are turnished in the morning between his property of the control of the contr

Young women are also here instructed to become saleswomen and Keed accounts, and a steno-graphic class has also been instituted. The only persons under salary are the teachers. THE SOCIETY FOR AGED AND DESTITUTE POOR SOUP

graphic class has also been instituted. The only persons under salary are the teachers.

THE SOCIETY FOR AGED AND DESTITUTE POOR FOUR HOUSE.

This society has established a soup house at its establishment, at No. 223 hast Thirty-third street, in addition to the regular work of the charity. The soup is cooked in the kitchen of the establishment and dealt out daily to those who apply in quantities sufficient to reheve their need. Many of the saddest cases have applied here, and each day new ones present themselves. The best portion of the work of the society, however, has been sone by a regular system of visitation, at which a large number of poor who would not apply for help have been reheved from actual starvation. Soup meat, tea, codies, bread and vegetables are daily furnished to these; clothing, groceries and provisions are given out on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and much good has also been done by the free gitt of such articles as these.

THE BREAD AND BEEF HOUSE.

This institution at No. 306 West Phity-second street, was established for the relie of the poor through the medium of good food before the late epidemic of starvati in broke out upon us. The bread and soup house has infinished meals to 1,391 persons, and one of the best points of the charity is that no salaries are paid. In lact, it has been found that the distribution of the help to the poor has costless than seven per cent of the value of the articles given. The poor are also visited at their domiciles and helped in their need, and, as elsewhere, the system has been found to be a good one for the discovery of misery which hid itself from public gaze. A majority of the meals dealt out are furnished at the hones of the destitute instead of obliging them to attend at the institution. The poor in this locality have been jound to be in very small ratio of the regular beggar class and the relief given it is found is in the great majority of cases really needed by those who receive it. Seven nundred and three articles of clothing and quantities of all

nished. These have mainly been purchased by the society itself.

The Sparta Club soup house, in Fifty-seventh street, near Third avenue, has been opened of late, and has done, it would appear, a great deal of good to outdoor poor—so much so that hundreds are relieved daily of the curse of hunger. Since March 2 the club have served 7,804 means, making a total of 19,272 since they opened. The average amount of provisions distributed here each day has been 150 loaves, 120 gallons of soup and coffee, meat, vegetables in proportion. The soup house is located on the first foor, and boliers, kettles and a handsome range have been introduced to such an extent that as many as come may be relieved. Liberal contributions have been made to the project, and the club propose to continue in the same manner until there proves to be no further necessity of this mode of public charity. A detailed report of the workings of this institution will be found elsewhere.

PICTURES OF POVERTY.

The Crowd in the Court of St. John's Chapel Yesterday - One Thousand Hungry People Waiting with Empty Baskets-Feeding Paste to a Sick Baby-No Home and Nursing a Child in the Streets-A Generous Gift from the Department of Public Works.

Do the thousands who live in fine houses, who fress elegantly, who ride in carriages to balls, theatres and the opera, who give sumptuous dinners and who are happy, really remember the poor? Do they picture to themselves not only those who lack all of these things, but those who are dying in the nether depths? How many ladies, when they sit in their own cosey and richly furnished apartments, where the carpets are thick and soft, where the light is mellow, the air perfumed and the fire in the grate is glowing with a ruddy and generous warmth, think the meat, bread and provisions used is contributed | of those cast into the outer darkness, where there

is only cold, hunger and despair? As they nestle their little feet in tiny satin slippers deep in the recesses of the soft, fleecy folds of a foot rug, do they see in their minds' eye visions of feet as small as theirs, but bare and cold. and bleeding-a dark and dreary room, where there is no fire, no food, no bed, no anything? The garrets and cellars where poverty has its home, are infinitely more numerous than the abodes of wealth, and this simple word, "poverty," nas a world of meaning. It means to be houseless and cold and hungry and half clad and sick. It means to be naked and dying from destitution. It means that here is the jumping-off place, where men and boys become thieves and vagabonds and women and girls enter upon a life of shame. It means this, or the river, the Morgue and the Potter's Field. To say, "Ah how sad is all this destitution!" is not to say much. To send a few dollars and a small bundle of cast off garments to the poor is not to do much. To say, "There is unmeasured misery at my door and I will be for the nonce a good Samaritan," to throw aside pleasure for duty, to feed the starving, to succor the sick, to clothe the naked and to shelter the homeless-that is

CHRISTIAN CHARITY.
Think of the fact that 1,000 ragged and wretched men, women and children stood before the doors of St. John's chapel yesterday, weak from hunger and shivering from cold, waiting for food. Think of the fact that these poor creatures represented 5,400 destitute families whose names and addresses are now on the books of the Guild. Think that among these were cripples and those who were aged and helpless, those who were young and defenceless and innocent, that there were faces old

aged and helpless, those who were young and defenceless and innocent, that there were faces old and wrinkled by suffering, faces young and pinched by want, faces that had the heetic glow of consumption and faces pale from starvation. These are the pictures that poverty paints.

PASTE AS FOOD FOR A SICE BABY.

How many ladies living in Fith avenue will be shocked to hear that within a few blocks from that street of palaces on Friday last a Sick baby was being fed upon paste made from flour and cold water! Yet one of their own circle witnessed this. A lady, fashionable, wealthy and beautiful, who has given up the pleasures of society for a time to minister to the destitute, calls daily, with many others, at St. John's chapel for lists of the suffering poor. On Friday she found in Thirtieth street a mother with an emaclated babe to whom she was leeding a spoonful of flour, which she had begged at a corner grocery, and which she had mixed in cold water. Lack of food had caused her to lose the power to nourish her little one from her own bosom, and the child was starving in her arms.

Mikroked From the Depths.

This episode had its counterpart last night in one that came out of the lowest purified of the city. After nightfall, when the light showed dimly toward the streets from the closed binns of the schoolroom, which is the Guild's headquarters a poor woman came hesitatingly through the court and knocked at the door. She had in her arms a baby, and in an unmistakable English accent she told her simple story. It might have remained

and knocked at the door. She had in her arms a baby, and in an unmistakable English accent she told her simple story. It might have remained unuttered, for the "dispossess" writ in her hand told It before she had spoken. Her name was Catherine Quinlan, and she lived in the rear of No. 18 Cherry street. Her husband, a laborer had been disabled the morths are her was catherine Quinlan, and she lived in the rear of No. 18 Cherry street. Her husband, a laborer, had been disabled five months ago by failing from the upper story of a building in the erection of which he was employed as a hod carrier. Since then their sufferings had been terrible. Three weeks ago the poor woman gave birth to a baby—a baby so small now that it could be laid comfortably in a gentleman's silk hat. The secret of its diminutive size was revealed by the mother when she said, "I was without food so long I could give it no nourishment." Yesterday the landlord served a legal notice on nine families, in the front and rear building, to leave. Some owed three months' rent. This poor family, who pay §6 a mouth for their room, owed \$4. The landlord included them with the others, though he had to pay §36 for the justice's summons. The Guild rarely pays rents, for the reason that to do so would require large sums of money, and the daily expenses now greatly exceed the receipts. The woman sat before the grate, with her child on her knees, and her face wore a hopeless and dejected look. The Master was despondent, and his iorenead began to assume the knitted expression that it wears when doubt and things disagreeable assail him. Just then a lady entered with a check from commissioner Van Nort for \$250, and it an instant his face brightened. The poor woman was at once given the money to purchase the right to stay in the miserable room she had called her home.

home.

HARLEM POVERTY AND CHARITY.

Mrs. Talman reports a case of the most extreme destitution in Harlem. A man and wife and five children compose this picture of wretchedness. The mother is very sick; the lather has for a long time been unable to find employment, though searching till weary and sick at heart. The children have been led by the poor of the neighborhood—another among the countiess instances the Gund has found of the truth of the old English ballad wherein Gaffer Gray explains that only the poor

Can feel for the sorrows of the poor.

Can feel for the sorrows of the poor.

Some of the people have been so generous to these little ones, appealing so strongly to their sympathy, that they have now no money to pay their own rent, and a delegation of these came to state the facts to the Guild.

The great throng which filled the spacious courtyard yesterday (there were at one time soo in line) was kept in perfect order through the exertions of the omicer who was, as usual, detailed to attend at the Guild office by Captain Petty. Otherwise, in the contention for places by these hungry people, the feeble and those bearing children in their arms might have been seriously injured.

THE RELIEF FUND.

Donations for the poor received by the HERALD and not previously acknowledged:-

day's HERALD..... 5 00

St. John's Guild and the Downtown

Poor. The following additional contributions were received yesterday by Rev. Alvah Wiswall for the poor of the Fifth and Eighth wards, and handed to the Almoner of the Guild, Mr. Henry C. De Witt :-Those desiring to visit the office of the Guild

will remember that it is in the school buildings attached to St. John's chape!, Varick street, between Laight and Beach streets.]

THROUGH C. V. B. OSTRANDER.		
Anton Metz	\$15	00
Anonymous	2	00
From Little S. E. L		50
THROUGH THE REV. W. H. COOK.		100
A Friend		00
A Friend	3	00
Samuel Walsh	10	00
SENT TO ST. JOHN'S GUILD OFFICE.		
S. M. Burrough, "Philadelphia"		00
C. F. A. Hinrichs	25	00
A Southern, for "Professor"	5	00
A collection from St. Cornelius' Chapel	2	76
Mrs. William T. Cole	5	00
A Friend, for the Pro essor	1	00
A Friend, for the Guild	1	00
L. J. E	2	00
Sympathy	2	00
Anonymous, for Professor	10	00
Mrs. H. N		00
Nova Scotian	5	
Mrs. C. M. Brown, for Poor Woman		00
THROUGH MRS. A. W. LEGGAT.		-
George M. Van Nort	250	nn
Goorge m. tan More	200	90
Total	*050	120

Grand total.....\$9,051 39 Contributions to this fund may be sent to the HERALD office; Mayor Havemeyer, City Hall; C. V. B. Ostrander, President of the Merchants' Fire In-

surance Company, No. 149 Broadway; Andrew W. Leggat, Collector of Assessments, New Court House; George Wilkes, M. D., No. 16 North Washington square; G. K. Lansing, Earle's Hotel; G. J. N. Zabriskie, Cashier of People's Bank, corner of Canal and Thompson streets; J. L. Davis, Sheidon & Co., No. 673 Broadway, and Rev. S. H. Weston, D. D., No. 3 East Forty-fith street, or to the Rev. Alvah Wiswall, Master of St. John's Guild, St. John's chapel, Varick street.

Packages of clothing, groceries, &c., should be sent to St. John's chapel, Varick street, between Laight and Beach streets, or if an order be sent a messenger will call for any packages.

Mrs. Judge Brady, No. 19 West Thirty-third street, and Mrs. F. P. Earle, No. 34 West Fity-second street, have kindly consented to receive subscriptions. surance Company, No. 149 Broadway; Andrew W.

The committee of the Produce Exchange have made a further distribution of the fund subscribed for the relief of the poor of New York and Brooklyn to the following societies:-

Special donation.... Association for improving the Condition of the Poor. BROOKLYN.

Total..... \$1,60

(Tuesday) evening at the Institute Hall, No. 619 Eighth avenue, the entire proceeds of which will be devoted to charitable purposes. Mrs. Pitz-gerald and many other excellent ladies well known in society have taken an active part in promoting this laudable enterprise.

CHARITY FROM THE CITY HALL

Contribution by the Department Public Works to St. John's Guild for The following note, received ,yesterday by one of the ladies whose charitable work in connection with St. John's Guild daily relieves hundreds of the

poor, contains its own explanation and honors the kind hearts which prompted it:— NEW YORK, March 9, 1874. Mrs. A. W. Leggar:

Mrs. A. W. Leggar:

Works icelling profoundly grateful for the inestimable blessings they enjoy, and being mundful at the same time of the necessities of the poor and needy of this city, have subscribed a sum of money and placed the same in my hands for distribution. As their almoner, it affords me much pleasure to enclose you herewith my check for \$250, which I have to request you will see properly distributed among the poor of St. John's Guild in such manner as will best subscreve to relieve discress and carryout the motives which prompted the offering. Very fespectfully,

GEORGE M. VAN NORT,

Commissioner of Public Works.

THE WIDOW'S RENT FUND.

Remittance of \$500 to Start It-A Practical Charity Without Shrinkage from Saiary Expense.

STURIEVANT HOUSE, New York, March 9, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Reading the article in your paper headed "Food and Shelter for the Poor," and knowing how much good is being done in supplying food for the poor. I think too little attention has been puld as to affording them shelter. Many deserving families, especially lone women, are daily undergoing untold agony as to how the means are to be obtained to agony as to how the means are to be obtained to pay the rent necessary to keep a roof over their heads. I am told that the average price of a room is \$5 per month. I propose you open a subscription for a fund to be called "The Widow's Rent Fund," under the charge of the St. John's Guild; and, to start that subscription, you will please find \$500 enclosed, which will pay at least 100 months' rent. I should have sent this direct to the Treasurer of the Guild, but prefer to send to you, in hopes that by your friendly notice many may be induced to pay at least one month's rent for some poor widow, and thus the fund be increased manyfold. As the Guild is under no expense for agencies each subscriber will know exactly how much he is doing for the poor. Truly, yours,

FRANCIS P. FURNALD.

FOURTH WARD.

Gifts of Bread.

NEW YORK, March 9, 1874. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-The following contributions were received this

day for the benefit of the poor of the Fourth Ward:—

Fatrick Divver, No. 81 Chatham street, 50 loaves bread weekly.

Henry Punchaid, No. 65 New Chambers street, 100 loaves.

John D. Spellman, No. 67 Chatham street, 100 loaves.

Owen Healey, No. 23 Cherry street, 100 loaves.

F. P. Carniaux, 66 New Chambers street, 100 loaves.

A poor woman who refused her name, 10 loaves.

Respectfully, CHARLES ULMAN, Captain Fourth precinct police.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Donations of Supplies for the Soup House. NEW YORK, March 9, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD:-H. E. Donnelly, tea store, corner of Sheriff and Second streets, generously donated two barrels of peas for the use of the soup house in Second street. street.
Also, Aaron Aarons, of the Sheriff's Office, 500 loaves of bread for the benefit of the poor of this ward. Yours, &c., M. J. MURPHY, Captain Eleventh Precinct Police,

NINETEENTH WARD.

Soup House.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

The Relief Committee of the Sparta Club desire to acknowledge, through your paper, the receipt of the following donations to their soup kitchen since their last report:-

Jordan L. Mott, corner of Beckman and Gold streets,
1 forty-five gailon soup cauldron.
John L. Canprey, No. 115 East Seventieth street, 100
loaves of bread; second donation.
Bloomingdaile & Brothers, No. 903 Third avenue, 200
loaves of bread; second donation.
G. C. Illium, No. 800 Third avenue, 2 boxes of sausages,
Lang & Robertson, No. 1 Front street, 200 loaves of
bread.
Thomas Para Fig. 8.

bread.
Thomas Ryan, Union Square Hotel, I barrel of pota-tees, I barrel of turnips.
Mr. B. Marshall, through John Davidson, 2 barrels of potatoes. West Washington Market Butchers' Relief Association, through Jacob Hess, 400 pounds of meat; fourth dona-

20.

James White, Esq., No. 106 East Forty-sixth street, \$10.
Miss Downs, No. 106 East Forty-sixth street, \$10.
Miss Lecon, No. 106 East Forty sixth street, \$1.
Miss Lecon, No. 106 East Forty sixth street, \$5.
Three ladies, for teckets, through A. Bedeil, Esq., \$10.
Judge P. J. Joachimsen, \$10.
Sheriff Wm. C. Connert, \$10.
Simon Herman, No. 40 West Fifty-second street, \$10.

Simon Herman, No. 40 West Fifty-second street, \$10.

Since our last report (March 2) we have served
7.894 meals, making a total of 19,272 meals since
February 16. We have also been able, through the
generosity of the iriends of the poor whose attentuon has been called to the distress that exists
among many worthy families, to extend our aid to
them in the way of coal, bread and potatoes and
other vegetables, and, when required, money in
such sums as to be of much service. Hundreds of
families have been relieved with food cooked at
the kitchen, such as mess beef and pork, with
potatoes, turnips and cabbage, sait codfish and
potatoes, codfish chowder on Fridays, beef, bean
and oxtall soups for dinner, and bread, meat and
coffee for breakfast.

and oxtall soups for dinner, and bread, meat and coffee for breakfast.

The average per day since the opening has been 150 loaves of bread, 120 gailons of soup, 80 gailons of coffee, 100 pounds of meat, 1 barriel of potatoes, &c. We are in hopes that, with the continued liberality of the citizens of our ward, to be enabled to continue the good work as long as a necessity exists. The good work done by the Herald in arousing the wealthy to a sense of their duty to relieve the necessities of poor suffering humanity has encouraged us and enabled us to accomplish what at first seemed impossible.

seemed impossible.

JAMES L. MILLER, Chairman,
JOHN DAVIDSON, Treasurer,
ROBERT McGINESS, Secretary,
Relief Committee, Sparta Club.

DEATH OF DANFORD N. BARNEY.

Coroner Kessier was yesterday notified to hold an inquest upon the body of Danford N. Barney, President of the Elevated Railroad Company, w suddenly on Sunday at the Windsor Hotel, Forty sixth street and Fifth avenue. Mr. Barney went to

BELLEVUE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Annual Meeting of the Alumni for the

Election of Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Alumni Association of Believne Hospital Medical College, held last evening at the college, foot of Twenty-sixth street, the following named officers were elected The poor in St. Paul's parish being urgently in need of relief, the lady associates of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul announce that a grand concert will be given under their auspices this

ENGLAND.

Pen Portraits of the Members of the Disraeli Cabinet.

Who Will Be Leader of the Opposition P

LONDON, Feb. 23, 1874. On Saturday Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues formally resigned their places, and the members of the new Cabinet, of which the following is a complete list, waited upon the Queen at Windsor, to kiss hands and receive the various seals, keys

and other insignia of office:-

First Lord of the Treasury Mr. Disraelt.
Lord Chancellor. Lord Cairns.
Lord President of the Council. The Duke of Richmond.
Lord Privy Seal Lord Maimesbury.
Foreign Secretary. The Earl of Derby.
Secretary for India. The Marquis of Sallsbury. Secretary of the Colonies The E ri of Carnar-

Postmaster General......Lord John Manners. A brief personal sketch of each of the new Ministers will probably be acceptable. I do not propose to enter into any biographical detail con-

cerning Mr. Disraeli, for the particulars of his life are too well known to need recapitulation. It will suffice to say that, springing from Jewish origin, having no advantage of wealth or position, and having been openly jeered at when he first at-tempted to address the House of Commons, he is now, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, for the second time Prime Minister of England, and on this occasion with a firm, compact and decisive majority. More than ever now does he seem to me the realization of Tennison's "Divinely gifted man of low estate.

Who breaks his birth's invidious bar.
And grasps the skirts of happy chance,
And breats the blows of circumstance
And arappiles with his evil star;
Who makes by force his merit known,
And lives to clutch the golden keys,
To mould a mighty State's decrees
And shape the whisper of the throne,
Dot these prophets, words which

Are not these prophetic words, which seem in Mr. Disraeli to have had their exact fulfilment? I met him two days ago walking down St. James street, leaning on the arm of his faithful private secretary, Mr. Montagu Corry, a long, brown great coat reaching nearly to his heels. He looked remarkably well, more animated and less Sphinx-like than usual. Oddly enough, I encountered Mr. Gladstone five minutes afterwards. The result of the election and the east wind combined seem to have had a had effect on the ex-Premier, who looked as seagreen as Robes-

pierre himself. Lord Cairns, who for the second time holds the Lord Chancellorship, 18 an Irishman, and was educated at Trinity College. In appearance he is tail, thin and foxy looking, a sound lawyer and an excellent debater, with a power of keeping his

temper, but unforgetful and vindictive.

The Duke of Richmond, though not very aristocratic to look at, being broad and stout, with a homely face and the usual English side whiskers, is of old family and has always been eminently patrician and conservative in his tendencies. Having held a commission in the Guards, it was thought he would be made Secretary at War, but he is far better placed as Lord Fresident of the Council, an almost honorary office, yet with title

he is far better placed as Lord Fresident of the Council, an almost honorary office, yet with title and position.

Why Mr. Disraeli retains the services of Lord Malmesbury cannot be explained, for lifs Lordship is a very weak vessel. On two previous occasions he was Foreign Secretary for a short period, and kept the nation in a constant state of fermentation lest it should find itself involved in war. He is a worthy old gentleman, but with peculiar crotchets about orthography and the civil service, and is quite sufficiently brilliant for the sinecure office of Privy Seal.

In Lord Derby the new Premier has one of the most powerful and most popular of followers. A tail, ungainly man, with heavy, dull face and awkward figure, his appearance much belies him. With good natural gifts and a Rugby and Cambridge education, Lord Derby has worked hard at the profession of statecraft, and laboriously climbed up the official ladder until he has almost reached its topmosts rungs. He has been successively Under Foreign Secretary, Colonial Secretary, Secretary for India and Foreign Secretary. He now noids the latter office for the second time, and there is no one in whose discretion and foresight the English people would put more trust. In any further Franco-German complications it is understood that the leaning of the new ministry would be towards the latter nation, which is in accord with the general leeling of the people.

with the general feeling of the which is in accord with the general feeling of the which may be a soft was a doubt whether the found of the sum For some time there was a doubt whether the

minner between the nouses of Leroy and Sainsbury, Lord Derby having married the Dowager Marchioness of Sainsbury, stepmother of the present Marquis.

THE EARL OF CARNARVON

THE EARL OF CARNARVON

IS another of the old tory party, and it was doubtful whether he would join Mr. Disraell's Ministry. He has, however, followed Lord Sainsbury's lead, and returned to his former post as Secretary for the Colonies. He is nacie, fluent and forcibly leeble, a neat speaker and a conscientious official. He is much interested in the amelioration of the social status of the working classes and has a turn for amateur authorship. This is, perhaps, Mr. Disraell's weakest important appointment.

The new Secretary at War, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, is, to look at, the beau ideal of an English country gentlemen, tall, handsome and somewhat reserved in manner. He was was Home Secretary under the Derby administration of 1868, and is universaily admitted to have discharged the duties of the position better than any one within the last quarter of a century. He would have probably returned to his old post, but Mr. Disraell leit it necessary that some one in whom the general public have confidence should be at the head of the great spending department of the army, and hence the selection of Mr. Hardy.

As similar reasoning placed Mr. Ward Hunt at the head of the Admiratry. The biggest man in the House of Commons, with a remarkably handsome and intelligent face, Mr. Hunt's heart is as large as his body; but he has been a Chancelior of the Exchequer, and knows how to control his feelings. His predecessor at the Admiratry in the last conservative administration was Sir John Pakington, who has been ejected from his borough at Draitwich, and who will probably be made a peer.

Mr. Richard Assheton Cross, the new Home Secretary, is at present an untried man, and without official experience. It is seldom that a Minister of the deat of the eminence without some

Mr. Richard Assheton Cross, the new Home Secretary, is at present an untried man, and without official experience. It is seldom that a Minister obtains a post of such eminence without some training in subordinate service, but Mr. Disraeli is not a man to be bound by red tape letters, and is given to rehance on his own instinct. Moreover, Mr. Cross is said to have distinguished himself as the Chairman of the Lancashire Quarter Sessions and to be a man of great business energy.

Mr. Disraeli certainly cannot be congratulated. Mr. Disraeli certainly cannot be congratulated on his new Postmaster General. At fity-six years of age Lord John Manners is as bigoted a tory and as weak and namby-pamby a creature as when, in extreme youth, he wrote the poem in which was the celebrated couplet:—

Let laws and learning arts and commerce die, but leave us still our old nobility.

But leave us still our old nobility.

Mr. Disraeli seems to forget that the Post Office, with which is combined the dovernment Telegraph Department, is one of the most important offices of the State, and should be governed by a man possessing, not merely business qualifications, but a strong will, in both of which Lord John Manners is lamentably deficient.

Finally, Sir Stafford Northcote, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, would be able to cope with far greater difficulties than are likely to best his path at present. Indeed, after Mr. Gladstone, he is supposed to be the best financial minister whom England boasts, his theory of ways and means being

supposed to be the best financial minister whom England boasts, his theory of ways and means being based on that of his great predecessor, to whom he was private secretary many years ago. Readers of Mr. Trolope's "Three Clerks" will recognize a sketch of the new Chancelior as "Sir Warwick Westend." Sir Stafford, who was one of the Alabama Commissioners, is well known in America, and everywhere esteemed as an intelligent, courteous gentleman.

ury. Mr. Forster, the celebrated Vice President of the Council for Education, is succeeded by Lord Landon, whose principal qualification is that herepresents Liverpool, and Lord Henry Lennox, a finical, dilettante, weak-kneed brother of the Duke of Richmond, becomes Pirst Commissioner of Public Works, in place of the offensive Ayrton and the unknown Adam. It is supposed that the magnificent Duke of Abercorns, who might well cry "save me from my frienda," so mercilessly was he caricatured in "Lothair," will be again sent as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a position for which his weath and his love for pound and glitter specially fit him. It is not yet known whether Sir John Karstake's state of health will permit him to become Attorney General, but in any case his reward cannot be long forthcoming, as it is stated that four judges are anxious to retire from their labors, and that among them is Sir Alexander Cockburn, the Lord Chief Justice of England, who is merely awaiting the conclusion of the Tichborne trial to subside into private life.

The London correspondent of your contemporary, the New York Times, sent over to his journal a most elaborate account of the real reasons which impelled Mr. Gladstone to decree the recent dissolution, laying most of the blame upon Mr. Bright dividing the Cabinet—after his own fashion—into three sections, ascibling various passions and animosities to different ministers, and, in a word, writing as though he were Sir Oracle, and that when he oped his mouth no dog should bark. This account, which was copied into the London Times, has been made bitter fun of by the Daily News, which, after remarking of the correspondent that he has forsaken the duties of a mere chroatcler and risen into the sevener realms of creation, and that "our brethren across the water must have been grateful for the news if they were half as much astonished by it as persons on this side are likely to be," winds up with a playful, satirlical explanation which seems to me worth quoting:—

are likely to be," winds up with a playful, satirical explanation which seems to me worth quoting:—

We hasten, however, to add that this particular authority is quite misinformed as to the real causes which led to Mr. Gladstone's sudden resolution to dissolve Parlament. That step was taken owing to a thorough dissagreement among the members of the Cablinet as to how the financial surplus was to be distributed and as to the new taxes which would have to be imposed if schedule D were abolished. At the very last meeting of the Cablinet all the ministers brought forward their own schemes and an two of them could be made to agree. Lord Granville, holding in his hand a petition from 75,000 authors, artists, sudents and invalids, proposed to place a prohibitive tax on barrel organs; but these instruments: remarked that but for the charms of music, which were of proverbial etheacy, he could never get into the proper mood if which to receive deputations, and added that his friend. Mr. Ayrton, if he had had a voice in the Cablinet, would have all the same thing. You see the Cablinet, would have Ehlovand on imported French dramas met with no better fate; for Mr. Gladstone binanty declined to make his budget an instrument of moral cuture, and spoke with some bitterness about the result of Lord Aberdare's shutting up of the public houses. Two of the Ministers had, however, so far agreed as to recommend a tax on photographs as an article which was at once cheap, a luxury and of universal consumption; but those members of the Cablinet who had not been introduced into burlesque groups and put in the bookseller's windows considered that the poor photographer should not be harassed. A great namber of proposals of this sort were brought forward only to be negatived, until the discussion got very warm indeed. Mr. Gladstone observing that the preparation of the budget was his own business, and that he would not be hierefeed with; at the end of which speech several for the seam of the country. And only for the sake of correcting th

and are finding their way back to England, to the serious danger of historic truth.

One need not, however, pretend to be in the secret of the Cabinet to give assurance that the defect of the iteral party is so decisive as to have broken up that once well organized phalanx and left the dejecta membra scattered and sprittess. There is no talk of a "united and vigorous opposition," there is no rallying cry for the ranks, and there seems to be little question that the new government will have it all its own way for some time to come. It may be taken as certain that Mr. Gladstone will at last pay some attention to the warnings which nature and his physician have recently given him on more than one occasion, and will at once relax from those great exertions by which his strength has been overtasked. Save on great occasions he will delegate exertions by which his strength has been overtasked. Save on great occasions he will delegate his powers as leader of the opposition to some subordinate—probably either Mr. Forster, Mr. Göschen or Lord Hartington. Neither of these pointcians has any great weight, and Mr. Forster, while the clearest and most vigorous-minded of the three, is personally offensive to the dissenting members and their constituents. Perhaps, on the whole, Lord Hartington would be the most popular man of the three, but he has a duil, heavy way with him which nothing seems to cure. Mr. Gladstone, however, must make his own absence from the House simultaneous with any delegation of his authority, as he has too much of the old warrior spirit in him to sit by and allow any challenge to pass unanswered, and he has been too long at the head of affairs to allow allow any challenge to pass unanswered, and he has been too long at the head of affairs to allow any heutenant to take his place while he is

THE STRIKING ST. CRISPINS.

What the Men Say-What the Bosses Think-A Lively Time at Hand-The Old Fight Renewed Between Capital

and Labor. Mr. Lawrie, a boot and shoe manufacturer. of No. 62 Church street, said yesterday to a HERALB reporter that the society men are doing everything in their power to drive their trade out of this city. The craftsmen are never content. Ao cording to Lawrie, when there is a business bone to pick, the workmen want the "first pull of it." The cutters have struck for shorter hours (nine), the reason of which unprecedented proceeding, Mr. Lawrie avers, is that they want to "get home beside their wives." Country manufacturers can get up a cheaper boot than those of New York, for wages with them are lower; and if things were to

go as the men want them employers might as well shut up their factories. A cutter stated that two years ago this branch of the trade passed a resolution demanding the observance of the nine hour rule. Then the society men were not strong enough to enforce this law; but now they think themselves sufficiently well organized to oblige compliance, and hence a portion of the cutters went on strike yesterday, or, rather, "suspended work, so as to have a clear understanding! with the manu actorers. The cutters are satisfied with their rate of wages,

terday, or, rather, "suspended work, so as to have a clear understanding" with the manutacturers. The cutters are satisfied with their rate of wages, and only dishike the long hours (ten) which they are expected to work daily. A first class cutter makes \$24 per week, a second class \$22.

Mr. M. Regau, No. 20 College place, has had thirtyfive men off since yesterday morning. The reason seems to be that Regan claims to run a third class shop, while these men wish to rate him in the second category, a class nigher. This distinction fixes the class of work (of which there are three kinds turned out), and would bring a nighter price to the shoemaker if his employers make second instead of third class goods. It is stated that the country manufacturers can get up work fifteen per cent chedper than their city fellow tradesimen. The principal makers have gone to the country in consequence of this. The city makers cannot compete in the same class of work with prison labor, and lose much trade by reason of this kind of competition. The difference between Mr. Regan and his men seems to be eleven cents on the bottoming of each pair of boots; that is to say, this is the sum that divides second from third class work.

The following is a list of the principal shops from which men are reported among the lock-outs:—Baw & Bros., Reade street; Dowling, Warren street; Rich, Warren street; Milliams, Warren street; Sawyer Bros., No. 50 Church street; Neelles, No. 31 Warren street, and a lew other places of minor importance. It was difficult to learn even an approximate to the number of men on strike.

Mr. Rich says that during the panic and dalt times all winter his house kept the men at work on a reduction of only ten cents a pair (boots or shoes), and now the men, when times are brightening up again, want the firm to go back to old ante-panic prices. He thinks the lock-out may continue for some time, but appears to believe that the men cannot hold well together. He says there are something like 912 society men in the city. They lat

THE CAPMAKERS' STRIKE.

Mr. Marks, of the firm of Marks Brother & Thomp son, capmakers, Greene street, stated vesterday to a HERALD reporter that the rumor about the new strike is untrue. He says that their firm did advertise last week for 100 new hands, but alleges that they are intended for hat work, with which the capmakers have nothing to do. Seventy-five of these green operatives are now at work. The house claims to have taken back all the old hands missioners, is well known in America, and everywhere esteemed as an intelligent, courteous gentleman.

As regards minor appointments, Mr. W. H. Smith ("Newspaper Smith"), proprietor of all the railway newspaper stations in Great Britain, member for Westminster and an excellent man of business, becomes Financial Secretary to the Treas-